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A. R. MOSHER,
President, Canadian Congress
of Labor.

LABOR DELEGATION MEETS GOVERNMENT

Say Control on Prices Necessary if Wage Earner is to Make Ends Meet

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA (CPA) — It seemed unlikely, as the C.C.L. met the Cabinet on Friday, March 14, that the careful presentation of labor's position in the prices-and-wages field, and the threat of a new wage drive in view of the rising cost of living, would have any effect in halting the government's course of decontrol.

The C.C.L., making its annual presentation before members of the government (Prime Minister King was unable to attend due to illness) urged that not only must no further controls on prices be removed, but some should be restored, if the wage earner is to make ends meet.

The answer the labor leaders got from Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor, was that he, personally, was "a great believer in freedom." The government took the view that controls must be eliminated as fast as possible.

(Continued on page 8)



PERSONAL STUFF

By E. E. R.

When Alfred Lord Tennyson died, the post of Poet Laureate became vacant. Gladstone sent for a young poet named Fred Henderson to have dinner with him. They talked until midnight. But Fred Henderson didn't become the Poet Laureate. As one writer put it, "The interview ended with the tacit understanding that such as the Prime Minister admired the poet, he found him somewhat too wild a songster to introduce into the cage of the Laureate." A good thing, too. Fred Henderson was then working in Fleet Street, London. And now, at the time of his return to his native Norfolk, where he worked as a free-lance journalist. He was a rebel against the injustices of his time and considered a dangerous fellow. In 1940 he took my brother to see the prisoner's dock in the old City Hall of Norwich, which he had once occupied because he dared to preach Socialism on the street corner. But, in 1902 he was elected to the Norwich City Council, where he has served ever since. He was Lord Mayor in 1939 and 1940. And now, at the time of this year he is to receive from his city an honor that has only been given eight times before, Wellington and Peel being among the noted recipients. Fred Henderson is to have bestowed on him the

(Continued on page 8)

COSTLY CAR INSURANCE

C.C.F. Calls For Halt on Decontrols

Coldwell Points to Gallup Poll Survey Showing People Want Controls

IN PUBLIC INTEREST

Asks What About Control of Canadian Industry by U.S. Board of Directors

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA (CPA) — The government measure of "orderly decontrol," embodied in a bill to permit the extension for one year of price, rental, and similar regulations, was challenged in the House of Commons on March 20 by M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, who charged that the policy was being pursued "in the face of public opinion," and in order to return the Canadian economy to the irresponsible control of "powerful monopolistic interests."



Mr. Coldwell called for a halt in the decontrol policy, after Rt. Hon. J. L. Halsey, minister of justice, had introduced his "omnibus bill," by which the powers of about 55 orders-in-council are to be retained beyond the expiration of the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945, on March 31. The bill includes power over price, rent and eviction control, rationing, administration of Japanese property in Canada, wartime increases in Old Age Pensions, and regulations relating to atomic energy. Mr. Halsey explained that many of these would be dropped during the coming months, and that most would have

(Continued on page 7)

M. J. Coldwell in A CBC Broadcast Wednesday, Apr. 2

"What Lies Ahead?" will be the topic discussed by M. J. Coldwell, M.P., C.C.F. National Leader, when he speaks in a C.B.C. broadcast on Wednesday, April 2, at 9:30 p.m., Mountain time.

A HUGE INCREASE IN NEW PRIVATE BUSINESS IN SASK.

REGINA.—New business capitalization in Saskatchewan in 1946 was eight times that of 1944, Social Welfare Minister O. W. Vailieu revealed in the budget speech debate. In 1944, he said, 74 new companies, with an aggregate capitalization of \$3,000,000, were incorporated in the province, while during 1946 there were 182 new companies incorporated, with an aggregate capitalization of \$24,250,000.

New companies registered in Saskatchewan in 1936, having headquarters elsewhere, totalled

Speaks in Throne Speech Debate



WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P. for Cariboo,
At His Desk in the House of Commons.

Calls on House to Finance Peace in Same Way As War

Elmer E. Roper to Speak on Alberta CBC Network Tues.

Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader, will speak over the C.B.C. Alberta network on Tuesday, April 1, at 9:30 p.m. The broadcast will be carried by CFRC, Calgary, and CFRN, Edmonton.

S.C. REFUSES TO UP TEACHERS' SALARY MINIMUM

KILL LIESEMER MOTION

An attempt by A. J. E. Liesemer (C.C.F., Calgary) to have the Alberta legislature order an increase in the present \$1,000 minimum for teachers, failed by a vote of 34-14 when the bulk of government members voted against the motion.

Mr. Liesemer's resolution did not state a specific amount. It asked the legislature to instruct the government to bring down

(Continued on page 2)

Dynamic Forces of History Call for Advance While S.C. Tories Urge Retreat

ISSUES WARNING

Calling on the government to finance peace in a manner similar to that which was used to finance war, William Irvine, M.P. for Cariboo, speaking in the House of Commons, warned that no government will survive this post-war period unless it can meet the demands of the times. He urged the government to bring down measures at this session which might be regarded as competent to form the basis upon which an economic democracy might be founded. He reminded the House that, while the opposition and the Social Credit party were calling for retreat, the great dynamic forces of history were calling for advance. "How can any party have the effrontery to go on the hustings and offer to the people policies that are worn threadbare through generations of repeated failure?" he asked.

Excerpts from Mr. Irvine's speech follow:

I wish to point out briefly what economic democracy means to me as the thing that Canada needs most at the moment and that her people are expecting, because we fought for that ideal. We would not have fought for capitalism; yet now we are seeing capitalist institutions reconstructed and reinvigorated, with

(Continued on page 8)

C.C.F. RADIO TALKS

Grande Prairie, CFGP,
7:15 p.m. Wednesday.
Edmonton, CJCA, 10:15 p.m.
Saturday.
Calgary, CFAC, 6:15 p.m.
Saturday.
Lethbridge, CJOC, 6:00 p.m.
Saturday.

Invite your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks each week.

Must Sue to Get Benefit Of Scheme

IS COMPULSORY

C.C.F. Will Oppose Alberta Bill—Want Insurance at Cost Like Saskatchewan

Persons injured in automobile accidents in Alberta will be able to collect damages under the new automobile insurance scheme introduced in the legislature—if they obtain a judgment in the courts.

The scheme provides for the collection of one dollar from each car owner, which will go into a fund known as the "unsatisfied judgment fund." An injured person may obtain compensation from the fund if he gets a judgment against the driver of the car responsible for the accident.

At the time of going to press, the plan has not been discussed in the legislature. It is understood that C.C.F. members will oppose the scheme on the grounds that it does not provide protection for all residents without recourse to the courts and that it will compel motorists to insure at high rates with private corporations.

The C.C.F. members had previously tried to get the legislature to go on record in favor of the Saskatchewan scheme, which pro-

(Continued on page 2)

\$86.25 FOR RADIO FUND THIS WEEK

The Radio Fund made a nice recovery this week with a total of \$86.25 sent in by clubs and individuals. With the programs now being carried on four Alberta stations, the costs are considerable and the Radio Fund can't afford many lapses during the next few weeks. Letters indicate that the people like the five-minute radio talks, and they will continue just as long as financial support is forthcoming.

Acknowledgment is made as follows:

Mrs. Atheson, \$1.00; F. W. Plank, \$1.00; F. G. Schutz, \$1.00; K. Dokalik, \$2.00; R. Horn, \$1.00; Miss E. Hanson, \$1.00; McPherson Bros., \$1.00; M. Stigler, \$1.00; A. Anderson, \$1.00; Ed. Sather, \$1.00; P. A. Rowe, \$1.00; J. R. H., \$5.00; Webber, \$1.00; Mrs. J. Black, \$1.00; Rimbey Club, \$4.25; Fertile Forest Club, \$15.00; A. V. Bossert, \$1.00; H. Runnals, \$1.00; P. B. J., \$1.00; Baytree Club, \$17.00; L. Van Ruskeneveld, \$1.00; Wm. Marr, \$1.00; A. Pelan, \$1.00; C. Bossert, \$3.00; Harry Webb, \$1.00; F. Bellingham, \$2.00; C. R. Webber, \$3.00; Edmonton Commonwealth Club, \$5.00; Ole Sware, \$1.00; L. H. Ingram, \$2.00; Anon., \$1.00; Geo. Ellinson, \$5.00; R. Hilderman, \$1.00; C. H. Schutz, \$1.00.

Saskatchewan's Bill of Rights

POINTS the WAY

By DAVID ORLIKOW

"THE PERSECUTION of the Jehovah's Witnesses by the Duplessis government; the treatment of Japanese-Canadians by the federal government; the arrest and questioning of Canadian citizens without due process of law in the espionage cases; and the anti-Semitism of the Social Credit party in Alberta and Quebec. Such cases are proof that the rights of Canadian citizens need to be restated and extended," said Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan, when I interviewed him in his office at the Legislative Buildings in Regina. "The Saskatchewan Bill of Rights will make a criminal offence of prejudice and intolerance and discrimination because of race or creed or color."

I suggested to Mr. Douglas that the usual argument against bills of this type was that they were impossible to enforce. The premier's reply was: "Every law on the statute books is, of course, difficult to enforce. The strength of this act is not in the fact that it will force equality but rather that it puts into words the belief of the people of Saskatchewan in the inherent right of all Canadians to equality in education, employment, the right to own or occupy property, the right to access to public places."

Not Just Pious Hope
A careful study of this Bill of Rights as it was introduced into the House by Attorney-General Corman on behalf of the government of Saskatchewan on Wednesday, March 19th, 1947, proves it to be one of the most comprehensive acts ever introduced into



HON. J. W. CORMAN, K.C., Attorney-General of Saskatchewan.

who sponsored the Bill of Rights which makes discrimination on racial and religious grounds illegal.

any legislative chamber in the British Commonwealth. This bill is not just a pious hope; it is being introduced at the present time to prevent such flagrant violations of civil rights as have occurred recently.

The bill reaffirms the right of every person to freedom of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention. Saskatchewan's Bill of Rights guarantees to "every person without discrimination . . . because of the race, religion, color or ethnic or national origin of such person":

The right to engage in any occupation or business or enterprise. (Clause 8)
The right to rent or purchase any property. (Clause 9)

The right to accommodation in any hotel, victualling house or theatre. (Clause 10)

The right to education in any school, college, university or other institution or place of learning. (Clause 12)

And, further, the bill prevents the publishing or broadcasting of any material tending to restrict the rights of Canadian citizens as set forth in this bill. (Clause 13)

Thus, it can be seen that restrictive covenants, signs reading "selected clientele only" in resort advertising, and quotas in educational institutions, as well as questions pertaining to race and religion on employment applications, shall be made illegal in Saskatchewan with the passage of this bill.

Rankes With B.N.A. Act

In introducing the bill, the attorney-general, Mr. Corman, ranked this Bill of Rights "the most important bill ever to come before this House. The bill will rank with the B.N.A. Act in Canadian history."

Mr. Corman pointed out that "a provincial bill cannot cover all rights; a federal bill

is also required. But a provincial legislature can put its own house in order. . . . This bill deals only with racial and religious discrimination. It sets out to make discrimination on these grounds illegal."

Mr. Corman and other members of the Saskatchewan Legislature, who followed him, gave concrete illustrations of racial intolerance and discrimination to prove the need for such a bill. Mr. Daniels, M.L.A., and Mr. Lazorko, M.L.A., both buttressed Mr. Corman's charges of discrimination. As members of minority groups, they know discrimination in fact as well as in theory. Mr. Daniels illustrated discrimination by relating the case of an Ukrainian school teacher from Saskatchewan who was refused employment in Ontario solely because of her racial origin.

No 2nd or 3rd Classes

Member after member of the Legislature urged the adoption of the bill as a guarantee to the people of Canada that there are no first, second or third class citizens; that all Canadian citizens are equal irrespective of race, color or creed.

Saskatchewan's Bill of Rights is a great landmark in Canadian history. In one province in Canada, for the first time, Canadian citizens of all races, colors and creeds are guaranteed equal rights. The citizens of every other province have been given a goal for which to work—a mark at which to aim. Until every province in Canada has a Bill of Rights guaranteeing the right of every citizen, no person in Canada can feel safe. History has proved that race hatred "can happen here". Today it is the Japanese-Canadian . . . the Jehovah Witness . . . Tomorrow . . .

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

THE Legislative session is a busy time for the members. Generally speaking, the formal sittings take place in the afternoon only, though usually there are a few evening sittings. The morning period is available for the meeting of special and standing committees. If one happens to be on a committee, the work is onerous—as the Municipal Law committee, dealing with city charters, of which both Mr. Roper and I are members—there remains little time for correspondence and interviews with constituents, consultations with representatives of labor and farmer, and other interested organizations, and study of legislation being introduced.

The last-named item is, of course, the one of major importance, and I fear is the one which suffers most from a rushed session. And it is particularly difficult for an opposition of only two members!

What can be done about this rush of business? The government might very well have all legislation, except that which arises during the session, printed in advance and introduced the first day, so that members might have as long a time as possible to study the bills before they are actually called upon to reach decisions. I imagine if that were done, government back-benchers might find time to make a more constructive contribution to legislation than they do, and not rely so completely on the guidance of the cabinet. But perhaps the cabinet does not want too much independence!

No Business Failures In Saskatchewan

By Lorne Ingle

ACCORDING to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Saskatchewan is the only province in Canada which has not had a single commercial failure during the last two years.



Total Commercial Failures in Canada

1944	260
1945	272
1946	278

S.C. Refuses to

(Continued from page 1)
legislation increasing the minimum.

First Step

Speaking to his motion, the C.C.F. member said it was generally recognized by all who were interested in the welfare of education in the province that a first step to obtaining more and better qualified teachers was to raise the minimum salary. It was true, he admitted, that salaries were now in most cases above the minimum. But young people considering entering the teaching profession knew that if a prospective teacher became plentiful, the minimum would tend to become the maximum. They, therefore, hesitated to become teachers.

Opposing the resolution, the Minister of Education said the government had not had the opportunity to consider the subject matter of the resolution.

All opposition members, who were in the house, and six government members voted for Mr. Liesemer's motion.

S.C. Backs Former Bloc Populaire Man, Paul Masse

OTTAWA, (CPA)—The Union of Electors, Eastern Canada's Social Credit organization, is backing Paul Masse in the Cartier by-election. M. Masse was Bloc Populaire candidate in the last two elections in this constituency, but he is running without a party label in the March 31 by-election.

According to Vers Dain, the Union of Electors will support Masse because he is not tied to any party; because he is strongly opposed to the Communists and to Ottawa's attempts at centralization; and because he favors economic reforms, particularly monetary reforms.

Costly Car

(Continued from page 1)

vides protection for all at cost.

May Cancel License

The \$1 fee levied on each car owner (not in each car driver) is expected to set up a fund totalling over \$100,000 during the next year. Provision will be made to carry over to the next year what is left in the fund from a year's operation.

The scheme provides for cancellation of a driver's license when an award is made from the fund to a claimant for damages. The license will remain cancelled until the driver pays back the amount of the award into the fund. This payment can

In the year 1944 (during which the C.C.F. government came to power in Saskatchewan) there were five commercial failures in that province. There have been none since.

The above facts make interesting reading in the light of wild pre-election charges by opponents of the C.C.F. that a Socialist government would result in the strangulation of business activities in general and the ruination of many small businesses.

either come from the driver's insurance or can be collected from his property under court order.

Even after a driver whose license has been cancelled, pays back the amount of the award into the fund, the driver when applying for a new license must provide financial responsibility by either posting a bond or producing insurance coverage.

Details of the scheme are similar to that which has been in operation in Manitoba for several years. The one major exception is that in Manitoba the driver's car can be impounded until the award has been paid back into the fund. In Alberta, only the driver's license will be cancelled.

Limit Payments

The scheme provides for maximum payments from the fund for any one accident.

Where one person is injured or killed in one accident, the limit is \$5,000. Where more than one person is injured or killed, the limit of an award from the fund is \$10,000.

Provision also is made for payments from the fund to victims of hit-and-run drivers, where the driver's name or owner of the car is not established.

Must Pay 4% Interest

The cancellation of the license will not be removed until the driver has repaid in full at an interest rate of four per cent dating from the time of the award, into the fund.

Where a driver is covered by insurance, the award from the fund would be covered by this insurance. If the driver has insufficient insurance to cover the award, the remainder can be claimed under court order on his property. If the driver has no insurance, all of the award would have to be claimed on the driver's property.

The fund guarantees to pay the hospital bills of everyone involved in an accident, whether the persons are in cars or are pedestrians. The fund will be held by the provincial treasurer, but it is expected it will be administered by the provincial superintendent of insurance.

Awards will only be made from the fund after all court cases, including appeals, arising out of the accident have been settled.

The absent-minded professor walked into Scott's barber shop, sat down in the chair and requested a haircut.

"Certainly, Sir," said Sam politely. "Would you mind taking off your hat?"

The professor hurriedly complied. "I'm sorry," he apologized. "I didn't know there were ladies present."

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REVOLUTION IN PEANUTS

Whatever we may think on this side of the Atlantic of British foreign policy, one must concede that as far as British domestic affairs are concerned the Labor Government has made some revolutionary changes and has taken some bold measures toward making Britain a co-operative commonwealth. The very bitterness of the Tory attack on domestic policy is an assurance that these are fundamental changes in British economy.

One of the latest adventures in socialism is a revolution in peanuts. (They call them groundnuts in Britain.) Believe it or not, the lowly peanut is a very important raw material. Munching them at baseball games is only a minor use to which peanuts may be put. There are scores of industrial uses for peanut oil. As food, peanuts are an important source of protein, as vital in the diet. Until now, the U.S.A. has been the principal producer of peanuts. There has been a good market and the price has soared to \$128 per ton.

So far, Britain has depended on the U.S. for this raw material. No British government before has thought of utilizing Empire resources for production of "groundnuts". In East Africa there are millions of virgin acres and suitable climate waiting for cultivation. The colonial office of the British Labor Government sent a commission last June to check up on the possibilities of making Britain self-sufficient as far as peanuts are concerned. By September, this commission had a report. It was favorable.

No time is being lost in putting the plan into operation. It calls for an expenditure of 100 million dollars on a government project to prepare for cultivation 3 1/4 million acres of land. Altogether, some 107 collective units of 30,000 acres each are to be established. Twenty-five thousand native workers and over 1,000 white technicians will be employed on this gigantic agricultural state farm. Most modern machinery and latest technical methods will be employed on this project.

The government expects first results by next year. It is estimated that half a million tons of peanuts from this farm will save Britons 50 million dollars.

The government has estimated that they can cut the world price of peanuts by one-half. In such case, maybe industrialists will benefit from this scheme. Of course, British "free enterprisers" are shouting calamity. Outrageous! Peanuts without profit. But the Labor Government does not seem to be concerned. They are doing many other things in the colonies along the lines of socialist non-profit economy. All mineral rights in the colonies have been nationalized. Mines are to be operated by the government as public utilities.

West Africa cocoa is now being purchased, shipped and sold by a government board. No speculation. A public utility company has taken over all Nigeria power supply. In the Cameroon, a five million dollar government project provides for cultivation of 250,000 acres of ex-German estates on a communal basis. Earnings from the growing of bananas, rubber and palm oil will be plowed back into further development of public enterprise, thus creating higher incomes and living standards.

All these collective projects add up to expansion of the non-profit economy of the empire. Slowly, but surely, the private profit economy of Great Britain and her Empire is being transformed into a planned economy for use instead of private gain. Like tidal waves,

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

THAT DICTATORSHIP CHARGE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Dictatorship is a charge which is always being hurled at the C.C.F.

Let us ask our opposition to name one socialist country where there is dictatorship. They cannot do it. Then let us name socialist countries where democracy rules; these are New Zealand, Australia, Britain and the Scandinavian countries for sure and Socialism is playing a leading role in many European countries.

Now let us point to dictatorships. First on the Communist side of the world we have Russia. Second on the capitalist side we have had Germany, Italy and Japan and still have Spain. Then someone says "Yes but they represent fascism."

What is fascism? It is the extreme state of capitalism. By this means that as capitalism develops the power falls into fewer and fewer hands until finally one man or a very small group assumes complete power which is fascism.

On what grounds then is their argument based? Only on the age old cry against any new philosophy of life. Trace history back as far as you like and always the same story; if some person or group of persons proposed something of benefit to mankind they were looked upon with suspicion. The C.C.F. only represent 20 per cent of the Canadian population but that does not prove they are wrong. Were not the Christians during Roman supremacy in the minority too?

GEO. McFALL.

SEEK PUBLIC SUPPORT

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir—No matter how much a mere private member of parliament may talk about Old Age pensions he cannot directly increase them a cent because he can not introduce a bill appropriating money. This is a prerogative of the government.

For the past 20 years Mackenzie King and his cabinet have been the arbiters of how much money shall be paid to pensioners. During these 20 years he has added to the basic \$20 a month nothing more than a pittance \$5 and \$25 is the inadequate and miserable pension he now pays the majority of indigent old men and women over 70, whom he took under his care in 1927. From the Liberal government this pension of \$25 a month is all these old people receive—no free hospitalization or other free care.

The whole thing is a disgrace to Canadian civilization and to the Liberal party. Indigent people cannot live now-a-days in any degree of comfort and decency on \$25 a month. And there is proof that many old people cannot live on \$50 a month. But Mackenzie King has said that \$30 a month is ample. No matter what he, his cabinet or other people think, \$50 is not, at this time, too much as an old age pension.

While the members of all parties in the House, the premiers of the nine provinces and all social, religious and other societies may not be able to convince Mackenzie King that an old age pension should be not less than \$50 a month, public opinion can work miracles. It can overthrow federal and provincial governments and open the eyes and ears of even a prime minister and those of provincial premiers who refuse to implement the wishes of the people.

These projects are washing away the foundations of capitalism. Champions and beneficiaries of "free enterprise" are frantically trying to save their special privileges. But their circle is constantly narrowing.

Capitalism is arming for Custer's last stand. Well, you know what happened to General Custer!

and the requests of their own supporters. Petitions are being circulated asking that an old age pension be \$50 a month. Sign this petition and throw your weight into righting a wrong that has existed for too long.

Calgary. B. A. SCOVILL.

THE WESTERN PRODUCER AGAIN

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Re Mr. George LeMarquand's letter in the People's Weekly, March 1. I would say that my ignorance of the wanted line the Western Producer was assumed. In taking the role of an innocent I hoped to expose the perfidy of that paper in its attempted betrayal of the farmer to Big Interests. This betrayal is not surprising in view of the evident domination of the Western Producer by Social Credit. Such domination is a direct violation of the paper's obligation to the Wheat Pool. We have in our midst a gentleman who helped to inaugurate the Pool in Saskatchewan. He states that, in sponsoring the Western Producer as its official organ, it was clearly understood that there should be no political slant to its columns. How faith has been broken is all too evident.

Again, previous to last provincial election, I sent several letters to the Western Producer. As they were not printed, I concluded that they had been too clear-cut in summing up the Social Credit fiasco to be given space in the "Open Forum".

Now I have sent them a copy of "Open Letter to Premier Douglas". It will be enlightening as to Western Producer policies to note if this will be suppressed. To date, it has not appeared.

BESSIE CALDWELL.
Valleyview, Alta.

OIL AND THE A.L.C.

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I wonder if the People's Weekly is afraid of a controversy with the A.L.C.? I think not. Something like three weeks ago I wrote the Edmonton Journal, in substance, as follows (I haven't an exact copy): "In a recent broadcast of the A.L.C. Show, Mr. Stan Ross made comment that cannot go unchallenged."

Mr. Ross speaks of the millions of dollars the oil companies spent on exploration. Now, Mr. Ross, just where does this money come from? I suppose the managers and directors milk cows and slog pipes in order that we common hicks may have cheap gas. No, it comes out of the pockets of common people like you and I. The recent two-cent increase was for that purpose.

"The companies become increasingly rich by spending themselves poor. That is called good business."

"Now let us imagine that one of these companies is the Alberta government. Then it is no longer good business and the government would be kicked out."

"Isn't there something screwy when that sort of thing is called thinking?"

"As a supporter (and member?) of the A.L.C. I say, to get their thinking straight on what co-operation really is in all its implications and stop sponsoring corporation enterprise propaganda in the guise of co-operation."

I have not seen that letter in Journal print.

And further, referring to A.L.C.'s statement, People's Weekly, March 15, the A.L.C. management is no more justified in spending Co-op money sponsoring corporation propaganda than one of the oil corporations would ever consider sponsoring a C.C.F. broadcast to "arouse public interest."

Our enemies have money to sponsor their own broadcasting. Holden. L. PETERSON.



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

IT IS the first day of Spring as I write, and very Spring-like it is with the snow disappearing like magic and the water running in streams. I am sure every apostle of contour strip farming is groaning at the spectacle of the moisture and good top-soil running off the fields in the present quantities. We cannot estimate the loss in dollars and cents it will be to individual farmers, and in addition there is the damage done to roads in many places. Not that all of this would be stopped by the right method of farming—but some would.

Roads is a topic of which we hear much at this season, and this year we seem to hear more for we have heard frequent reference to the comparative amounts voted by this government for roads and for education. It would seem as though they consider the former of more importance.

And how much more attention is given the roads of today and how much more is expected of them than in the days of yesterday, when a prairie trail meandered around sloughs and mud-holes into town. They were used largely by the farmers adjacent to the towns, who went there as seldom as possible save for hauling to market. To their wives and families the trip was an event. But what satisfied the horses will not satisfy the cars. We have a new concept of what a road should be. They are built not solely for these frequent trips to town but for travel from here and there—for all.

They with our schools are two of the most important socialized services of today. And sometimes I think it would be well if those who seem to shiver in their shoes at the mere mention of the word socialize, without stopping at it to see what it means, would do well to pause and remind themselves of the fact. As it is, some of the political groups have made the word "socialism" something they need only mention and then all reasoning stops.

To tell the truth, it makes me think of a story I heard of two very prim and very proper English maiden ladies who felt themselves worn with the strain of life. They vaguely remembered having heard

of Twilight Sleep. It at least sounded restful, so they decided to go to their family doctor to ask his advice. This kindly man did not want to embarrass the good ladies, but knowing them and their political prejudices he felt he had a way out. He asked them if they realized it was connected with labor. That was enough!

When the subject of roads was being discussed in the local house, I did not notice that anyone explored the fact that the building of the roads had not been left to individual effort. Nor did I read anything of the minister regretting that he was taking on a responsibility that should be in the hands of private enterprise. But at times, to hear them, one might think that private enterprise and competition were the sole keynote of life. And as for government dictates, they are not to be submitted to by an independent people! Yet we do hear government dictation that the roads must not be used for heavy traffic on occasions. We hear and we heed and we are not humiliated.

But sometimes when we see the thoughtfulness of people in connection with these socialized activities, these roads of ours, for instance, we wonder if people have a realization that that means responsibility as well as opportunity. Some ardent C.C.F. man out with his tractor on the roads when he knows perfectly well he is doing them harm or another who could spend 10 minutes at his door opening a drain, does not do it because it is not his responsibility, and the water pours over the roads.

As I say, it means opportunity, but it means responsibility.

It's the division between parents that adds up to problem children.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province. EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts, 9411 53rd Avenue, Soft Drink branch, 1001 50th Avenue, phone 33916; Secy-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10832 15th Street, phone 11927. Deliveries deferred, J. Lindsay, 10764 95th Street, phone 33941.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 1215 1st Avenue, President, W. G. Stanton, 1215 1st Avenue, Secy., L. D. Pollard, 9225 101st Avenue, Recording Secy., J. A. Smith, 11832 95A Street, Business Agent, J. P. Cragg, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 121, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9345 104 Ave.; Recording Secy., Alberta Wharton, 11522 37th Street.

Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. E. Asland, 12212 1st Ave.; Secy., Lewis, 11417 73rd St.; Fin-Secy., Hamilton, 10959 50th Ave.

Fire Fighters No. 208, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 9414 103th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE ALBERTA C.C.F.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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March 29, 1947

BEING HANDED A LEMON

THE automobile accident insurance scheme which has been introduced into the Alberta legislature by the government finds miserably to meet the needs of the people of the province.

By the collection of one dollar from each car owner a fund of \$100,000 will be built up. From this fund any person who is injured in an automobile accident, and who obtaining a judgment against the driver of the car, may receive compensation.

For the car owner and driver, the legislation provides for the most pernicious form of compulsion. If he is engaged in an accident, he loses his driver's license until he pays back to the fund the entire amount of the compensation paid to the injured person (up to \$10,000) and until he obtains insurance or establishes financial responsibility.

The result of the bill will be to force every owner to insure his motor vehicle with private insurance companies at rates many times the amount for which the same protection is obtained under the Saskatchewan scheme.

We think the Alberta government has gone too far this time in its determination to make Alberta people swell the profits of private corporations.

But the worst feature of the Alberta plan is the fact that it does not provide protection for all the people of the province. Up to January 15, 1947, of the 64 claims filed under the Saskatchewan law, there were only three cases in which the circumstances could have given rise to a claim being made under public liability coverage of a private standard insurance policy. And even then the claim would have to be proved in court. Under the Saskatchewan legislation, it is not necessary to prove negligence for an injured person to receive compensation.

The Alberta people are being handed a lemon!

NO HIGHER MINIMUM

NEARLY every organization in Alberta which is interested in the improvement of education in the province has declared itself in favor of a higher minimum salary as an essential first step to obtaining more and better qualified teachers.

It is difficult to understand, therefore, why all the members of the Alberta government, and all but a half-dozen of the private members on the government side of the legislature, voted against the C.C.F. motion asking for a higher minimum.

Apparently, the C.C.F. members were very careful to word their resolution in such a way as not to tie the hands of the government. The motion did not name a specific sum, but merely asked that the government introduce legislation providing for an increase in the present minimum, leaving the figure to be suggested by the government.

Furthermore, the C.C.F. members could hardly be accused of rushing in with a resolution on this matter in an attempt to force the government to a decision before it had a chance to declare its policy. The resolution was not introduced until near the end of the session. The decision of the government to refuse to increase the minimum must be regarded, therefore, as something more positive than its usual treatment of any motion—good, bad or indifferent—which comes from the C.C.F. members.

If the government had not been opposed to an increased minimum it would have brought down an amendment to the School Act to provide it.

S.C. CONSISTENCY

PREMIER MANNING told the Alberta legislature the other day, according to newspaper reports, that the Alberta Social Credit movement accepted without reservation the economic theories of Major C. H. Douglas, but did not take any responsibility for his personal opinions with respect to religion, race relations or other "abstract" matters. That is interesting in the light of the fact that a letter from the Social Credit national convention, signed by an employee of the Alberta government, assured Major Douglas that "the principles and tenets enunciated by you will continue to receive their (Social Crediters') endorsement".

All of the writings of Major Douglas in recent years have one theme—race hate. His last three books, "The Big Idea", "Programme for a Third World War" and "Brief for the Prosecution" have as their basis the charge that the international Jew has a plot to enslave the world. Hitler never said or wrote more offensive expressions of race hatred and intolerance than Major Douglas is now writing. Anyone who reads what he writes must accept the conclusion that his principal "tenet" is race hate. And Canadian Social Crediters have assured him that his "principles and tenets will continue to receive their endorsement".

Mr. Manning says he must not be held responsible for what the founder and mentor of Social Credit says. But he has no objection to holding the C.C.F. responsible for anything some European Socialist may have said a century ago. That is typical Social Credit consistency and fairness.

THE THIRD COLUMN

IRVINE'S APT DESCRIPTION

House of Commons Debates, March 17:

"Mr. Irvine: I listened to the hon. member for Macleod (Mr. Hansell, S.C.) today. He utters aphorisms about money as if he alone had received the Divine revelation with respect to that. He advocates the simplest self-evident truth with the ponderosity of a hippopotamus climbing a Christmas tree. Just because every loan creates a deposit, which everybody who knows anything about banking or money knows and has known for a long time that by no means proves that all the other tripe which he talked about is true."



PAGE EUROPE'S STARVING

Christian Science Monitor:

"BOSTON, March 11—Dumping of Main potatoes and the payment of Federal subsidies to dispose of annual surpluses were 'deplored' by Gov. Horace A. Hildreth of Maine today as he called a conference in Augusta, for March 13, to consider possible utilization of the overflow in the manufacture of potato flour."



THAT "BARE-FACED LIE"

Stettler Independent, March 6:

"On Wednesday afternoon of last week, one of our cabinet ministers, Mr. Hooke declared that a statement of Mr. Roper, leader of the C.C.F., made in a radio address on Tuesday night was a 'bare-faced lie,' and this expression was greeted with strong approval by government supporters. . . .

"When the speaker had quieted the members, he ruled that no withdrawal was necessary as Mr. Hooke was referring to statements made outside the House by Mr. Roper. . . .

"Now we are not a supporter of Mr. Roper, but he is just as good a citizen as anybody else and better than most. We know and a lot of other people know that his brand of politics is dangerous to the province, but we also know that he would not consciously tell a lie, although he might go as far as George Washington in declaring that he couldn't tell a lie, even to his wife, when there was no prospect of being checked up."

"What we are worrying about is not the feelings of Mr. Roper but the courtesy of cabinet ministers and also the ultimate effect that the speaker's ruling will have on future debates in the House."



COLONIES COME FIRST

London, March 23 (CP)—"Canadian Cheddar cheese may now sound as romantic as point d'Evèque or prove as tasty as ripened Vinny, but it is as good as any in nutritional value, says Dr. Edith Sumner, skill, food ministry parliamentary secretary."

"She defended the cheese which members of the House of Commons described as 'mouse-trap'."

"The function of the ministry of food is not to cater to an acquired taste, but to ensure that the people who have never had time to acquire these tastes are suitably fed," Dr. Sumner skill replied."



BUILDERS HIT CEILING

Glasgow Forward, February 1:

"Private builders say that Bevan's tactics will never get the ceilings on. What rackets is that he's got the ceilings on prices so effectively."

- FOOTPRINTS -

A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"And I will be with you all the time to the very end of the world."

THE ABOVE text is a statement that Jesus made to his disciples, but it also suggests the wider truth of God's presence in history. It may be helpful for us to examine together what can be described as a religious interpretation of history, as a means of understanding how men's opinions of the forces that make history have changed, and also of realizing the need for a dynamic application of religion to society today.

"Man is an organism existing in an environment which never completely satisfies the organism." This has been spoken of as the divine discontent. We sometimes read of contented cows—perhaps that's their trouble—contented to be cows and nothing more! Because their discontent, men have made four kinds of efforts to achieve satisfaction. Religion, philosophy, science and politics. We shall consider in subsequent papers the application of religion to life as a way of providing personal satisfaction, and an equally able explanation of the world as we find it.

In philosophy, men have sought to answer the questions that have puzzled them, to understand what it is to be, and thereby to offer some reasons as to why we act as we do. Also to understand the meaning of the phenomena that surround us, and how we may live in wholesome harmony with our environment, and in conformity with its controlling laws.

Men have sought by the application of science to transform the

material world, and in co-operation with natural law to exercise some creative powers over their little corner of the universe. They have tried by the art of politics to obtain and maintain control over their fellow-men, binding them to their plans and using human society as a means of furthering their own particular ends.

Some creative powers over their little corner of the universe. They have tried by the art of politics to obtain and maintain control over their fellow-men, binding them to their plans and using human society as a means of furthering their own particular ends. Some creative powers over their little corner of the universe. They have tried by the art of politics to obtain and maintain control over their fellow-men, binding them to their plans and using human society as a means of furthering their own particular ends. Some creative powers over their little corner of the universe. They have tried by the art of politics to obtain and maintain control over their fellow-men, binding them to their plans and using human society as a means of furthering their own particular ends.

Marx said that the purpose of philosophy is to change things. As a religion, "Christianity is incidentally concerned with illumination, and ultimately concerned with redemption." The religiously concerned with redemption is to practice the art of politics, "the art or manner of regulating or guiding conduct" as the dictionary defines it. To fail to practice this art through negligence or cowardice is to prove unworthy of the task entrusted to us.

"Under Protest"

By J. E. Cook, PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

WHEN addressing the U.F.A. convention in Calgary in January, Hon. J. G. Gardiner said that less than 4,000 Alberta farmers out of 99,000 had shown themselves eligible for income tax on the basis of returns made.

Mr. Gardiner was replying to a statement made by C. J. Stimpfle, suggesting that unless receipts from sale of hogs were exempt from income taxation farmers were unlikely to increase production of bacon materially.

The President of the A.F.U. has been criticized from several quarters for that statement. There seems to be a suggestion that there is something unpatriotic or unmoral about such action by farmers. It is implied that nothing like that had ever happened before and there might be some way to shame farmers into working overtime for the privilege of paying taxes to the government. It is, admittedly, not easy to find a satisfactory basis for exemption for hog raisers or for dairy farmers or for ranchers. But these are essential productions and there must definitely be some arrangement that does nothing to hinder such production.

It is not surprising that farmers will arrange their economy on some such basis. Despite what Mr. Gardiner said the Income Tax branch is, busy finding many more farmers who, under the present regulations, will qualify for income taxation now and back to 1940.

Operated At a Loss. From 1930 to 1940 the farmer operated at a loss. He fed Canada as much as Canadians were permitted to eat and built up tremendous reserves of wheat and other grains. He suffered confiscation and regimentation of the most rigid type, under penalty of

starvation. While the manufacturing plants, quite largely, conserved their capital assets and closed up, the farmers' capital assets were depleted and destroyed. Labor as a group suffered as well. Labor lost the right to work, to produce usable wealth for themselves and Canadian people as a whole. But, generally speaking there was no loss of capital assets.

Lost Their Equities. Small manufacturers, while their price schedule provided for profit, did not have sufficient market volume in the depression years and were gobbled up by monopoly enterprises. In connection with individual home owners, and farmers they lost their equities in what real property they had. But that was the reason we had a depression. But farms were kept operating by debt adjustment and delayed collections, not so much to save the farmer as to keep them working and off the relief rolls.

No Cost Plus. To fight the war Canada had to mobilize an army. Canada had to equip the army with material for training and for fighting. But not one contract could be let for clothes, medical supplies, guns, ships, planes and the thousands of essential manufactured articles until the government agreed to a cost plus basis, Hon. Mr. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, told the House of Commons in September, 1939. There was serious delay until such terms by the owners of the necessary plants were met. But the farmer had already provided a tremendous stock pile of foodstuffs at a price far in excess of cost. Farm prices rose slowly. No cost plus was demanded or given to farmers.

Business Gets Rebate. Profit was assured to private owners of factories

(Continued on page 7)

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C.C.F. Women's Tea In Empire Room on April 17, 18, and 19

The April tea, sponsored by the Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club, to be held on April 17, 18 and 19, in the Hilton's Ray Empire Room, will feature a display of paintings by the well-known local artist, Mr. M. W. MacDonald. There will also be a sale of aprons and fancy work on the 17th, and on Friday, April 18, a bridge party will be the order of the afternoon. A sale of home cooking will be an attraction on Saturday, the 19th.

Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe is general convener of the affair.

Mrs. J. Houston Travels by Plane From Irish Home

Jack Houston, formerly of Holden, is leaving for Toronto next week to meet his 86-year-old mother, Mrs. J. Houston, who has recently arrived from Ireland. He has not seen his mother since 1930. Mrs. Houston, who formerly lived near Belfast, flew from Ireland to New York, and then from New York to Toronto, where she is now living with a daughter.

On his return from the East, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Houston expect to make their home in Edmonton.

Roper Meeting at Sangudo Cancelled

The meeting which was advertised for Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., at Sangudo on Tuesday, April 1st, has been cancelled.

Old Age Pension Petition 5 Minutes With the CCF

CCF NEWS

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

MRS. NELLIE PETERSON
Gleichen Constituency
Monday, March 31—Carseland Community Hall.
Tuesday, April 1—Memorial Hall, Rosebud.
Wednesday, April 2—Rockyford Hall.

Thursday, April 3—Nightingale Community Hall.
Further meetings have been arranged for after the Easter Holidays and will be published in the next issue.

JACK GRIFFIN

Attention Macleod and Little Bow Provincial Constituencies. Commencing on April 7th, Jack Griffin will spend a month in these constituencies carrying out a canvass work and arranging public meetings. All members are asked to watch for Jack in their districts and to help him as much as possible in his work.

C.C.F. Membership Fee \$2.00

This is just a reminder that at our National Convention last year a resolution was passed introducing the principle of the \$1.00 National Membership Fee. At our 1946 Provincial Convention the delegates voted to add this to our provincial fee, making a total minimum annual fee of \$2.00. A few locals and individual members are making membership application on the \$1.00 basis which, of course, takes additional correspondence and canvass work to adjust.—J. K.

Membership and Finance Activity

The following clubs and organizations have reported during the past two weeks:

Clareholm C.C.F. Club	\$5.00
Edmonton Constituency per A. Thornton	50.00
Lethbridge Constituency per J. K. McGregor	42.50
Rimby C.C.F. Club	38.00
Bruce Constituency	34.00
Asplund C.C.F. Club	148.00
Viking Club	36.00
Red Deer Club	22.00
Valleyview Club	12.00
Wanham C.C.F. Club	27.00
Stettler Constituency per Mrs. A. Payne	24.00
Macleod Constituency per H. Sahlen	42.00
Calgary C.C.F. Action Club	55.00
Lethbridge Constituency per Mrs. A. M. Peters.	21.00
Rimby C.C.F. Club	10.25
Fertile Forest Club	21.00
Ponoka Club	12.00
Edmonton Constituency per A. Thornton	88.00
Vermilion Constituency per D. H. MacMillan	26.25
Baytree C.C.F. Club	55.00
Stettler Constituency per J. Pipman	14.00
Peace River Constituency per J. W. Eastman	22.00
Dover C.C.F. Club	13.00
Clapp Bar Constituency per A. O. Arntson	39.00

Edmonton Branch U.N. Meets Monday

Edmonton Branch of the United Nations Society in Canada will meet in the Museum of Arts, 9938 102nd Avenue, on Monday, March 31st, at 8:15 p.m., with Mrs. Cora Casselman, Mrs. W. F. Bowker, Rev. T. R. Davies and Professor A. S. R. Tweedie as speakers. They will discuss "The United Nations Organization—Its Role and Functions."

Salesman: "Sir, I have something here which will make you popular, make your life happier, and bring you a host of new friends."

Prospective customer: "I'll take a quart."

Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

FROM almost every point of view, the \$20,000 which the government of Alberta spends each year on the Social Credit Board is just that much of the taxpayers' money thrown away. Originally, the board was supposed to find ways of introducing Social Credit into Alberta. But for years now, since they have given up the idea of Social Credit, the board has been solely a government party publicity body. It distributes booklets at public expense and members travel about preaching, first, Social Credit, but more recently the undemocratic and totalitarian proposals of the Union of Electors. It is unfair that one political party should force the taxpayers of all parties to pay for its publicity. It is dangerous when that publicity becomes undemocratic. The board consists of four members of the legislature, who get an extra \$1,500 a year each, plus several hundreds of dollars expense money, and a so-called "technical adviser" who gets \$6,000 a year for this and other work in the Department of Economics.

Douglas Propaganda Line

In its publications, this board has been following the propaganda line of Major Douglas, who, like the late Adolph Hitler and the German Nazis, curses the socialists and the international financiers both in the same breath.

According to Hitler and Major Douglas and this Social Credit Board, the financiers and the socialists work together in a plot to enslave the world.

The suggestion that the socialists and the international financiers are actually partners is, of course, fantastic and was used by Hitler as a smoke screen to hide his own plot to enslave his own people under Fascism. And, in Germany, his plot was successful. The C.C.F. believes that Canadians are too firmly grounded in democracy to be trapped into Fascism, but we believe it our duty to fight against this type of propaganda wherever it appears.

Attack Majority Rule

The most recent departure of Major Douglas and of this Social Credit Board into the theories of dictatorship is their sponsoring of the Fascist idea of only one party. In a report tabled in the legislature on Thursday, March 20, this Social Credit Board attacked the ideals of majority rule, the

universal franchise, the secret ballot, and more than one party. I am going to quote you parts of three sentences from that report. Admittedly, these are only extracts which are qualified by "ifs" and "buts". However, when you get a copy of the full report I am sure you will agree with me that these extracts do reflect truly the burden of the report. "... the obvious remedy for the evils of party politics is the abolition of political parties." And again: "There seems to be no reason why a voter should not place an open signed ballot into the ballot box." And, finally: "Majority rule is definitely not a democratic conception."

Positive Menace

Hitler and Mussolini also abolished political parties and the secret ballot, and they too used plausible "ifs" and "buts" to justify this destruction of democracy. The taxpayers' money voted to this Social Credit Board is worse than a waste of money: It is a positive menace to our democratic way of life.

Didn't Repudiate Report

When the vote was before the legislature, Mr. Roper and I believed that the majority of the Social Credit members could not possibly be in favor of these doctrines. However, the vote was passed, and although we tried repeatedly to get a standing vote so those who were against this board could so declare themselves we were unable to do so. And, on the other hand, the Minister of Education, after listening to Mr. Roper read at length from Douglas and from the report, stated that "nothing I have heard shakes my confidence in Major Douglas," and Premier Manning himself, while he repudiated Major Douglas' attack on the Old Testament, refused to repudiate the one-party idea.

For some time, the members of the opposition, including Mr. Wray, who contends that he is the only genuine Social Creditor left in the House, have criticized the government for their censorship of the movies, suppression of freedom of speech over CKUA, and the teachings of the Union of Electors in school books.

This Social Credit Board repudiate simply brings out into the open how dangerously far along the lines of dictatorship the thinking of Social Credit leaders has gone.

2nd Edition of CCF Cook Book

Several months ago the C.C.F. National Office undertook the publishing of a second edition of "Canadian Favorites"—C.C.F. cook book. The first edition of 10,000 proved so popular that requests from all parts of the Dominion indicated there would be a demand for another 10,000 copies. To assist with the publishing, advertising was solicited, and we are happy to report that approximately double the amount of advertising available for the first edition has been secured for the

second.

A complete index will make the new book even more popular than the first edition. The demand for more permanent binding will result in the book being available in both cloth and paper covers.

The printer promises to have the book available for distribution by May 31st. Arrangements are being made to have the distribution handled by the various provincial offices. Special rates for quantity lots will be offered to local clubs and organizations.

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U.S. or U.N.? That is the Question

By MICHAEL FOOT, M.P.
Noted British Journalist and Labor M.P.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has taken the plunge. His request to Congress for authority to give economic and financial aid to Greece and Turkey is the most decisive act of an American president since Roosevelt pushed through the Lend-Lease program.

For months past, American strategists have been extending Turkey and the Dardanelles form one of the essential bastions in the world power conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. The president now puts his signature to that doctrine.

For months past, American oil companies have been extending their interests in the Middle East. Sooner or later it was likely that the American flag would follow in the wake of the American oil magnates. The decision has come sooner rather than later.

Unmistakable
It is delivered in unmistakable terms. The appeal for aid to Greece and Turkey is not made on humanitarian grounds. It is made in the interests of "the foreign policy and national security" of the United States.

In other words, the United States informs all whom it may concern that an attempt to overthrow the Greek government by force, or an invasion of Greek territory by her northern neighbors, or an attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of Turkey would be regarded as hostile to the United States.

If Congress approves, America becomes a Mediterranean power just as surely as if an army of G.I.'s had disembarked on the Greek or Turkish mainland.

Power Politics

The act is one of power politics, a new departure in the strategic manoeuvres which America, Russia and, to a lesser extent, Britain have been executing since the end of the war. In that context, plain speaking is probably an advantage.

But, the peoples of the world may ask, have we really returned to the old anarchy so soon? Is there really no other way of reaching a settlement? And must we now make the hypocritical pretence that Greece and Turkey are gallant democracies?

In his message to Congress, the president draws a distinction between two alternative ways of

life, between states which guarantee democratic freedom and those ruled by totalitarian minorities. He believes that the United States must support free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressure.

Yet, it is not by those tests that Greece and Turkey find themselves in the American camp. It is their place on the map, not their impeccable political systems, which qualify them for assistance in the name of "the national security" of the United States.

The truth is that no persistent effort by any of the Great Powers has been made to seek an alternative method of settlement in the Middle Eastern area.

Have we not a right to ask that in the case of the Middle East an attempt at compromise should at least be initiated before power politics is allowed to assume uncontrolled mastery of events?

What Now?

It may be argued, and with much justice, that if the power conflict is now in full swing in the Middle East, the chief responsibility rests with the Soviet Union.

Soon after the armistice, it launched a full-scale campaign for the subjugation of Persia. It rejected Britain's proposal for a Three-Power commission to settle Persian affairs by amicable agreement. It broke a treaty to keep Russian troops on Persian soil. Meantime, it launched a bitter propaganda campaign against Britain all over the Middle East. It issued threats against the Turks and demanded a new treaty to deal with the Dardanelles on its own terms.

The great Soviet push in the Middle East is, so far, a total fiasco. But does that mean that all effort to secure a reasonable and agreed settlement should be abandoned and that we should politely raise a cheer when American power steps in to hold what Soviet power was unable to grab?

That would be a counsel of despair. It would mean excluding from the area where a true peace settlement is sought precisely that part of the globe where the strategic clash is most nerve-racking and dangerous.

Such an exclusion would make a mockery of the attempts to secure treaties elsewhere. For it is impossible to conceive that the Great Powers should lay the foundations of peace in Europe and the Far East while they are engaged in a mortal struggle for ideologies, and strategic manoeuvres in the whole region stretching from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf.

One Answer

Surely the defeat of Russian ambitions in this area provides the opportunity for seeking a settlement which will last, one which will be built on surer foundations than Greek Royalists' Turkish willingness to carry an

oppressive burden of military preparedness and fickle goodwill of Arab potentates?

In the absence of such a settlement, Russia may be willing to go on pouring out her propaganda and America may be willing to go on pouring out her dollars. (Although, let us not forget, this second spring has a habit of drying up suddenly.) But, for Britain, delay is insupportably costly.

What, then, does a settlement in the Middle East mean?

It means, first, an effort to place the Dardanelles and Suez under the same kind of international authority. It means, second, a renewed effort to secure an oil pact between the Great Powers. If agreement could be reached on these issues, a solution would be tenfold easier in Palestine.

Britain must relinquish many of her positions in the Middle East, and not only in Greece. Who should be our successor? America acting in the interests of "national security"? Or the United Nations acting in the interests of the world?

In the cause of peace there should be only one answer!



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CCF Member Reviews Events
Leading Up to Public Storm
Over Censorship

"I am not surprised that the Provincial Secretary should lose his mental equilibrium when censorship is mentioned," said C.C.F. Provincial Leader Elmer E. Roper in speaking in the budget debate in the legislature last week. "The fact is that for the second time he has been caught trying to sneak away with some of the people's liberty."

Charging that the Provincial Secretary's statements on the censorship issue had been filled with sophistry and evasion, the C.C.F. leader gave the following review of the events which culminated in a storm of public protest against the government's intention to impose a censorship of 16mm films:

Banned From Schools

"The Department of Education issued a letter intimating that the film, 'Man, One Family,' was not suitable for showing in schools. Consequently, a teacher who wanted to show the film couldn't obtain it. Subsequently, verbal instructions were issued similarly banning the films, 'Everyman's World' and 'Don't Be a Sucker' from school showing."

"But the National Film Board continued to show these very fine films, which should be seen by every child, to public audiences throughout the province and children who couldn't see the films in school by orders of the Department of Education saw them in community halls and even in the schools in the evenings."

"This made the would-be dictators very angry. And so when the Provincial Secretary and the Minister of Education addressed the National Film Board Conference, they announced their intention of censoring all 16mm films so that they could ban from public showing films which they had declared unsuitable for showing in the schools."

"Well, the storm of protest which arose from the disclosure of the government's plot, made them back up, and quick. That's the story of the failure of the second attempt by this government to infringe on the political and intellectual liberty of the citizens of this province."

"What was the nature of the three films which have been banned from the schools and which it was proposed to ban from the public? Well, they were all films which were against the evils of racial intolerance. One was produced by the British Information Services during the war. One was produced by the National Film Board in Canada to be used in connection with the establishment of Canadian citizenship. The other is an American film produced for the educational division of the armed services."

"I challenge the government to show these three films to the members of this house to prove that they are unsuitable for children to see, or that they do not fit into the curriculum as a valuable aid to social studies."

"The fact is, of course, that films deriding racial intolerance run counter to the new party line of the Social Credit movement."

"It amuses me to hear members opposite whine when newspaper and magazine writers and some members of this house deplore the race hate which has become the most notable feature of the new Social Credit propaganda. But I notice they are very careful not to deny it, because the evidence is too strong. I have quoted some things in this house. I could go on quoting for another forty minutes. I'll content myself for now in using just one more."

"It is from the Quebec Social Credit organ, Vers Demain, of February 15, 1946, an editorial note:

"We demand more and more vigorously the immediate demobilization of all the conscripts who so desire it, and a general amnesty, complete and immediate, for all the deserters and delinquents who have refused to go and fight for Churchill, for Stalin and for the Jews."

"Let me make our position clear in this matter. We are not fighting race-hate in Canada because it is being propagated by Social Crediters, but because it is evil and dangerous to the unity and welfare of the Canadian people."

A visitor to a Southern village noticed that one inhabitant was treated with great respect by the others.

"I observe," remarked the visitor, "that you all treat that man with considerable deference."

"Yes," was the answer; "he's one of the early settlers."

"Early settlers?" asked the others. "Why, he can't be over 30 years of age."

"That may be true," replied the old man; "but he pays all his bills on the first of the month."

FAIL TO WIPE OUT S.C. BOARD'S VOTE

Attempts by opposition members of the Alberta legislature to wipe out the vote for the Social Credit Board failed in the house last week. The motion to eliminate the board was made by Percy Page, leader of the opposition, and supported by the C.C.F. members and Arthur Wray, Independent Social Credit.

Quoting from the report of the Social Credit Board, Mr. Page showed that the distribution of Social Credit propaganda was one of the functions of the board. He expressed the view that public moneys should not be used to carry on the propaganda of any political party.

Manning Won't Tell

Elmer E. Roper, C.C.F. Leader, also quoted from the board's reports showing that it questioned the validity of the secret ballot, the universal franchise and advocated the abolition of political parties. Mr. Roper made an unsuccessful attempt to get Premier Manning to say whether or not he agreed with those sections of the Social Credit Board's views.

Mr. Roper quoted some length from the writings of Major C. H. Douglas to show that what the Social Credit Board was now proposing in the way of elimination of the secret ballot and the universal franchise was part of the official Social Credit program.

Anti-Democratic

A. J. E. Liesmer (C.C.F., Calgary) charged that the Social Credit Board was the government agency for the propagation of totalitarian and anti-democratic views. The inevitable outcome of such propaganda was being revealed, he said, in attempts to censor political ideas in motion pictures and on the radio.

Refuse Standing Vote

Arthur Wray (Ind. S.C., Banff-Cochrane) told the house that he could name government members who he opposed the vote for the Social Credit Board in the party caucus, but who voted for it in the legislature. He said he was interested in how such members would vote on the board's estimates. However, every attempt of Mr. Wray and the C.C.F. members to obtain a standing vote was refused by the chairman, whose ruling was sustained by overwhelming government support.

(C.C.F. members later placed a resolution on the order paper asking the legislature to disapprove the statements contained in the Social Credit Board report. At the time of going to press, the resolution had not yet been discussed.)

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A BIT OF Nonsense

Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was very stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection.

"Bedad!" he said. "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me."

"Be aisy now," replied his second. "I'll put that right."

Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, he drew two lines down the stout man's coat, leaving a space between them.

"Now," he said turning to the thin man, "fire away, ye spalpeen, and remember that any hits outside the chalk don't count."

Ben is being taught to address his parents as "Father" and "Mother," instead of the former infant prattle of "Daddy" and "Mommy."

One night he was saying his prayers, and had just followed his usual practice of saying, "Lord, bless Daddy and Mommy," when he suddenly paused and in a most solemn and respectful manner, offered the following revision:

"Excuse me, Lord. I should have said Father and Mother."

He paused, still a little troubled, and then added: "But, Lord, they are the same old parties."

A salesman was proposing to his best girl, "And, sweetheart," he said, "I'll lay my whole fortune on your feet."

"It isn't a very big fortune," she reminded him.

"I know, dear," he replied, "but it will look awfully big beside your little feet."

He got the girl.

40-HOUR WEEK SNOWED UNDER BY GOVERNMENT REFUSE STANDING VOTE

A motion by W. J. Williams (Veteran, Edmonton) to establish a 40-hour week in industry was snowed under by government opposition when the Labor Act was before the Alberta legislature last week. The new act consolidates all labor legislation into one statute.

Supporting Mr. Williams' motion were the C.C.F. members, Arthur Wray (Ind. S.C., Banff-Cochrane) and Harper Prowse (Army).

Speaking to his motion to establish the shorter work week, Mr. Williams said there were already 2,000 unemployed workers in Edmonton and that the number was increasing. He believed that now was the time to establish hours of labor that would distribute the available work and prevent unemployment.

C.C.F. Support Motion

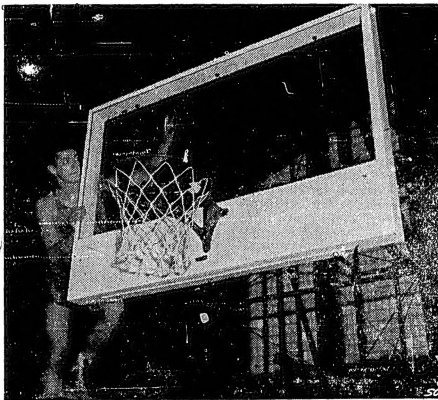
Supporting the motion, the C.C.F. members called attention to the vastly improved methods of production which made it possible to produce more goods in less time. Already the 40-hour week had been largely established, and they suggested that the exceptions already provided for in the act would eliminate any hardship in the establishment of a general 40-hour minimum.

The vote took place in Committee of the Whole House and an attempt by Mr. Williams to obtain a standing vote was refused by the chairman.

Other sections of the act were opposed by the C.C.F. members and Mr. Williams. The minister agreed to hold over a section which provided that overtime pay should only start after nine hours.

In a resolution moved by Arthur Wray, and seconded by J. W. Williams, a 65-cent-an-hour minimum wage was asked for. The motion was killed by a government amendment, which left the matter in the hands of the Board of Industrial Relations.

Spectators Get a Break



MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Big Nine Conference basketball game spectators at Minnesota and Ohio State gyms will be given break with installation of transparent glass backboards. Now those fans at the ends of the floors, instead of missing the key-action on the boards, will have a clear view. The excellent visibility of the boards, made of Herculeite heat-tempered glass, is demonstrated by forward Bud Grant of Minnesota on the board recently installed by the Gophers.

CCF Calls for HAIT ZIONIST FORGERY PUBLISHED BY S.C.

(Continued from page 1)

disappeared by the end of the year of exhibition, though it was possible that the government would ask next March for a further extension of control over a few specific items — Mr. Ilsley mentioned rent and sugar.

Speaking in defence of his policy of temporarily extending these controls, Mr. Ilsley pointed in glowing colors the benefit they had brought to the nation, in contrast to chaotic disorder in other countries. If rent control was suddenly removed, Mr. Ilsley said, "evictions would be counted in the tens of thousands."

C.C.F. Amendment M. J. Coldwell moved an amendment, which was ruled out of order by the Speaker, and defeated, when the C.C.F. challenged the ruling, by a vote of the House (156-26). The three "free enterprise" parties, Liberals, Conservatives and Social Credit, voted against the C.C.F.

Most telling of Mr. Coldwell's arguments was his contention that in spite of "propaganda against controls" by private interests who wanted the chance to speculate in an uncontrolled market, the people of Canada were very solidly in favor of controls. A Gallup Poll published on January 18 had shown 66% not in favor of removing controls, even though rent, the most obvious item, was excluded in the question. Farmer and labor organizations during the past few months, Mr. Coldwell said, had "urged the maintenance of controls in the interests of the Canadian producer and the Canadian consumer."

Mr. Coldwell protested with some heat that a "hodge" of "bureaucratic control" was raised by those whose business "friends" wanted freedom to control in an entirely irresponsible fashion for their own private gain.

Gota Direction From U.S.

He quoted an executive decision by Du Pont, the American chemical company which heads an international cartel, and which specifically ordered its Canadian subsidiary, Canadian Industries, Ltd., not to export chemicals even under war conditions except to the British Empire and then only "at prices returning a satisfactory profit."

"What about this kind of control of a Canadian industry by a United States board of directors?" Mr. Coldwell demanded.

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association . . . has been more effective and has been heard more distinctly in this chamber than the voices of the masses of the Canadian people."

"The job of this house," the

IN "VERS DEMAINE"

TORONTO. — The Canadian Jewish Congress voiced its indignation at the local French-language fortnightly "Vers Demaine" publishing the antisemitic forgery, the Protocols of the Elders of Zion in serial form. A spokesman for the Canadian Jewish Congress said, "The Jewish community of Canada finds it strange that after the sufferings of the last horrible decade, after a world war and within a year of victory attained at great cost, there should again appear in circulation a palpable and ridiculous forgery which was in part responsible for those horrors. The document is fantastic and clearly libelous and has been exposed by churchmen and laymen who have had occasion to examine it."

An Insult

"A Swiss judge before whom this forgery was brought was surprised that anyone who is sensible and reasonable could give any thought to the authenticity of the so-called Protocols and said that for all the harm that they have already caused and may yet cause they are nothing but ridiculous nonsense."

"It is an insult to anyone who has had a share in victory as well as an attack upon the Jews of this country to give circulation to this forgery."

C.C.F. leader said, "is to see that beneficial controls in the public interest are maintained, and extended if needs be. I know that such controls may embody new techniques of decentralization and democracy, which will enlarge the economic freedom and the social well-being of the people, which surely are the fundamentals of democratic progress."

Ask Democratic Controls

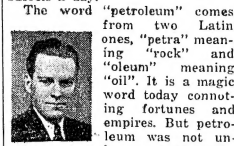
The C.C.F. amendment urged: "That Mr. Speaker do not give leave the chair but that it be resolved that in the opinion of this house the heading 'democratic policy of the government' has depressed the standard of living of the people, threatens the country with economic chaos, and is surrendering the future of Canada to profiteering and monopoly."

"And be it further resolved that in the opinion of this house the government should give immediate consideration to the introduction of a system of orderly and democratic controls so as to provide stable price levels and equitable price relationships in order to eliminate the injustices which now exist and to arrest the rapidly rising cost of living."

Rock Oil

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

LEDCO notwithstanding, the world's most famous oil well remains the fabulous "Droobla fountain". Struck at Baku, Russian city on the shores of the Caspian sea, oil spouted in a stream 18 inches in diameter and 300 feet into the air at the rate of some 50,000 barrels a day.



The word "petroleum" comes from two Latin ones, "petra" meaning "rock" and "oleum" meaning "oil". It is a magic word today connoting fortunes and empires. But petroleum was not unknown stuff to the ancients. They did not drill for it, of course, but they knew it as it seeped from rocks and formed a scum on ponds. It was mentioned in accounts of Niveneh and Babylon. The early Romans used it in crude form as fuel for their open lamps. A Roman architect, Vitruvius, writing in the time of Augustus, referred to waters which flowed through such "greasy veins of soil" that they "anointed people who swam in them."

Dispute About Origin

Whereas the origin of coal is established pretty much beyond argument, the processes which formed oil are still in dispute among some scientists. Some believe that it was formed by the chemical combination of carbon, hydrogen and other elements in the super-heat of the earlier world. We do know oil might have been made this way, for we can now perform in the laboratory the chemical processes which make synthetic oil, that may be knowledge which will save our machine civilization, because the oil produced in Nature's laboratories millions of years ago is rapidly being depleted.

Others believe natural oil to be the end product of the slow decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. It is in terms of this theory that oil under Alberta is usually explained.

Geologists tell us that this part of the world was once a vast depression, for many thousands or millions of years water-filled. Streams flowed into this great sea, carrying materials which were laid down as great salt beds which still lie thousands of feet below Edmonton. Millions of living things died and left their remains in these beds. Decomposition of this matter, with heat, pressure, and probably bacteria, formed oil.

Oil Pools

The same materials and conditions which made oil also made gas. This and other factors provide that oil is usually under very considerable pressure. It rises through the sands to where it is stopped by impervious rock layers. Where these layers happen to be shaped like huge bowls turned upside down, the oil is trapped. These are the pools men are searching for, such as their drills tapped near Leduc last month.

Modern science has made the location of these pools something less of a gamble than sheer chance. Vast areas are photographed and studied from the air. Trained men are able to discard large areas as being unlikely. For reasons of geological structure, to hear oil. Ground parties cover what is left. They use dynamite to set up shock waves in the earth. Delicate instruments measure these waves. From the results, men are able to get some idea of the shape of rock structures far below the surface. This is said to be the method which

located the Leduc field. Reports are that the instruments indicated a promising rock conformation near Leduc. The drillers were put to work in a certain place and told to go to a certain depth. And there, sure enough, was the oil.

Only the biggest oil companies have the resources in equipment, personnel and finances to search for oil in this manner. If they do not already, it must be assumed they soon will, know the places in our country which alone hold possibilities of oil. The search has been financed by profits on the sale of oil to the people of the country. A special tax concession allows the profits, instead of being taxed, to be spent in the search for more oil.

This kind of enterprise is not "free". Its scientific successes have made it necessarily monopolistic. And it took the lure of tax-free profits to make it enterprising. Yet its achievements will be applauded as triumphs of Free Enterprise.

"Under Protest"

(Continued from Page Four)

and in the war years 709 corporations in Canada had a gross profit of \$3,285,000,000 and after they had paid all their taxes, excess profit, corporation income and property, still had a net profit of \$1,704,000,000. They have come back out of those taxes by agreement with the government \$516,000,000. This is an allowance for the cost of re-tooling their plants back to units producing consumer goods from a wartime basis. THIS WAS BY AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT. AND THE CANADIAN PEOPLE TO MAKE THAT AGREEMENT GOOD, MUST PAY THIS BILL.

Canadian people, through their government, bought the output of these factories during the war and paid a price that permitted the owners to pay in taxes to the government \$1,581,000,000 and have left for their shareholders \$1,704,000,000 after all "its had been met."

Deserve Like Treatment

The farmer is entitled to like treatment. And this is not a matter that affects the farmer only. The farmer, if his equipment is not brought back to an efficient inventory, will not be able to produce at prices to compete with other countries and at a price that Canadians can afford. It is the nation's time to demand fair treatment for the farm industry.

A demand for back income taxes is to perpetuate the unfairness of the depression and war position. It is confiscation of farm capital. It will set back the mechanization of the farms indefinitely. It will endanger the whole Canadian economy. There must be a recognition of the need for a proper mechanized farm inventory and a proper financial minimum to make farm production efficient as necessary before taxation starts. Every farmer should file his income tax return marked "under protest."

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PERSONAL STUFF Labor Delegation

(Continued from page 1)

Honorary Freedom of the City of Norwich.

* * *

Among the institutions which Fred Henderson in his young manhood believed was failing to serve humanity's need was the church. He wanted a social gospel, a religion that would go into the factories and the slums and help to clean them up. And, so at the beginning of the century he delivered a series of nine "sermons" in which he set out his social faith. In 1911 they were published by the Independent Labor Party as "The Case for Socialism". That book made Fred Henderson famous. A simple and forceful exposition of Socialist doctrine, it has been the textbook of the British Labor Party almost since its publication. It has been translated into all the European languages and millions of copies have been sold and read. Its clear-cut analysis and the unanswerable logic of its argument makes "The Case for Socialism" the most convincing document of its kind ever to be written.

* * *

But Fred Henderson is no one-book writer. His "The Economic Consequences of Power Production" won him world-wide recognition, especially among engineers, who at a world convention at Amsterdam, Holland, honored him for an outstanding contribution to the literature of industrial progress. This was done in spite of the fact that Mr. Henderson's conclusions probably did not meet with as much approval as his analyses. He believed that the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth was the only way to prevent what should be a blessing from becoming a catastrophe. "Money Power and Human Life" was another of Fred Henderson's great books, published in 1932. It is a searching and concise examination of the relationship of the money system to the economy of a nation. "Capitalism and the Consumer" came along in 1936. In some respects, I think it is the best of them all. But the reading of Fred Henderson's books should start with "The Case for Socialism", and progress through them all in the order in which they were written.

* * *

The announcement of the honor which Norwich is to bestow on the "father" of its City Council came on the age's eightieth birthday, February 25th, 1947. He has already received thousands of messages of congratulation. Here is what Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade in the British government, has written: "My Dear Fred Henderson: My warmest congratulations upon the recognition which you are receiving from your city—a well-deserved recognition for one who has labored incessantly in the cause of the people of his city and his country. The occasion will serve to remind all your friends of the very great contribution you have made through your writings to the cause of Socialism throughout the world. Many of us younger men have been inspired and instructed by your writings, and we feel a deep debt of gratitude to you for the guidance and encouragement you have given—not only to our party in this country, but to the world movement towards Socialism in many lands. May you enjoy your honor and continue to have the affection and friendship of your many admirers throughout the world. Yours very sincerely, R. Stafford Cripps. And so say all of us!"

(Continued from page 1)

And the only place for controls was in the penitentiary.

Freedom to Sink

This reply drew fire from A. R. Mosher, snow-haired C.C.L. President. "It is our impression," he said, "that if we are to have real democracy we cannot have absolute freedom. We have to have controls, by the people as a whole—last year we let individual freedom to run wild."

"Freedom doesn't mean anything to the worker if he hasn't a job or security. It's like throwing a person off a ship in the middle of the ocean and giving him the freedom of the sea. Freedom to sink!"

Mr. Mosher said the result of the Congress research showed—and he was sure the government statistics would reveal the same information that those fields where wage increases had been granted last year were not the fields of the large price rises.

Involuntary Poverty

"The purpose of price control is to bridge some of the gap between excessive profits in the hands of the financiers, and small spending power in the hands of the consumer," Mr. Mosher said. The government must use controls to defeat Canada's greatest enemy, involuntary poverty.

Pat Conroy, C.C.L. secretary-treasurer, said he was convinced that the excessive profits and increased production in Canada now government permit larger wages. He said that this adjustment was necessary if a depression was to be averted. Otherwise we were heading for "the most inglorious days this country has ever known."

Humphrey Mitchell replied that "some people seem to get a thrill out of predicting disaster." He didn't take a "negative attitude" toward our economic future. With co-operation and good-will all around, things would work out all right.

C. D. Howe was less optimistic in regard to housing—a major point in the C.C.L. brief. But he declared himself unable to cope with this problem to any greater extent than had been done. He said that the municipalities hadn't land to build houses on. He claimed that it was impossible to decide what was "essential" and what was "non-essential" building.

He made no reference to the specific request in the workers' brief for low-rental, public-owned, subsidized housing.

Calls on House to

(Continued from page 1)

out any real effort to establish the principle of democracy.

Economic Enterprise

Economic democracy implies, first of all, the collective ownership of such means of life as must be used by everybody but which it is not possible for everyone privately to own.

Second, economic democracy implies a common purpose to which every basic industry as well as every part of the industrial mechanism must be geared in order that we may utilize the natural resources, manpower, plant and equipment, science and technical skill to the end of achieving full production for peace as we did in war.

Third, economic democracy implies social planning to achieve a collective purpose.

Fourth, economic democracy also implies the finding of the ways

and means of distributing the national income more equitably in keeping with the demands of the farmers for parity prices and those of organized labour in terms of a living wage.

Fifth, it implies devising and working out the technique of democratic management so that workers in industry will be permitted to participate in the direction and operation of the industry, thus promoting harmonious relations and the exercise of democratic co-operation.

I am suggesting that we must finance peace in a manner similar to that which we used to finance war. The object of financing war was to get the greatest amount of war materials into the front line with the least possible waste of time. The objects of peace are equally as clear; that is, to get into the stomachs of our people the essentials of life as they are required both in time and in quantity.

I know there are big industrialists who oppose financing peace as we financed war, and that is not difficult to understand. In financing war they were doing it at a very good profit. Our war materials were destroyed on the battle lines and nothing was left as a backlog to interfere with the consuming market. Indeed, I believe it is right to say that War Assets Corporation has spent much of its time in trying to steer some of these surplus goods away from the consumer market into the hands of the dealers, or the trade, as it is called.

Profits, the Criteria

The capitalists of our time welcome large loans by this country to other countries which will enable them to buy Canadian-made goods because such loans increase or maintain prices at home. But if they were asked how they would feel if we were to finance great industrial projects in Canada by the use of our national credit without interest charges in order to supply our own consuming public at home, they would oppose that because such a process might interfere with their rate of profit.

Distributing Abundance

If the policy which I have suggested were to be adopted we would have to find ways and means of distributing the abundance which would result to the consumers of Canada. We would have to devise a financial mechanism to be used within our own borders comparable with the lend-lease system which was used internationally during the war to distribute war materials to the nations of the world. That financial mechanism would mean that an adequate income would have to be provided to the Canadian people to buy the output of industry. That income would have to be provided by increased wages and increased productivity. It would have to be brought about by increasing pensions to the old people, to the blind, to the disabled and to the sick, and providing allowances to those who are not in a position to earn their own living. By taking them all together, we might be able to equate our consuming program with our producing program and thus carry on a constructive economic system.

I think this government has done many things very well, but I think it has failed to do the big things which, in turn, affect all the little things that go to make up the democratic way of life. I think the present task of the government is pretty nearly impossible so long as it proceeds on its present course. It is following the same course that it followed toward the last depression in 1932.

Depression Train

The government is telling the Canadian people that it is going to take a trip to a town called Prosperity, but it is starting on the same train that went to the town of Depression in 1932. This train will pass through the same towns. At the present time it is just coming into the town of Inflation. Pretty soon it will enter that more dismal city called Deflation. Then it will enter the village of Unemployment, and

finally land up at the town of Depression. This town of Prosperity, prosperity for all the people, is a new town, it has been mapped out only in the imagination. There are no rails put down to take the people to it. My criticism of the government is that it has made no attempt to build that prosperity for the people of Canada, and I say to the government that when it produces that prosperity it will be beaten, although God forbid that it be beaten by those who sit opposite it and believe the same thing.

I invite the government and the opposition to look this fact squarely in the eye, and that is that no capitalist country in the history of the world has ever been able to stabilize prosperity.

Put that right down into your pipe and smoke it before you go to bed. No capitalist country in the world has so far been able to avoid booms and slumps which provide a mixture of one teaspoonful of booms to two gallons of slumps, to be taken, not by means, but before meals, by the proletariat without any meals at all.

Worn Threadbare

In the face of that fact, I wonder how the government and the official opposition expect to rally the people of Canada once more for another round. How can any party have the effrontery, if you like, to go on the hustings and offer to the people policies that are worn threadbare through generations of repeated failure? The only hope they have of doing it is this, that capitalism, with its wealth and with its control of the avenues of public opinion, may be able once more to fool the people of Canada.

Capitalist Press

There can be no real freedom to think in a capitalist society where the avenues of public opinion, the very elements of which thoughts are made, are controlled and directed to a definite conclusion by those who have a particular interest in that conclusion. The capitalist press has perfected its high-pressure methods of salesmanship and its high-pressure methods of advertising which practically compel the common man to buy what he does not want. It is using that technique now to bolster up the faltering faith in capitalism in the face of the actual facts of life and in the face of the growing common sense of the common man.

I consider it, therefore, the duty of this government to bring down measures at this session which might register a competent effort to form the basis upon which an economic democracy may be founded. I say that it must do this if it is to keep faith with itself. It must do this if it is to keep faith with the nations of the world that heaped our protestations and our democratic promises nearly six years of war. It must do this if it respects the courage and heroism of our fighting forces, and, above all, it must do it if it will be true to the memory of those who gave their lives that democracy might be real.

Prepare a Retreat

But instead of that, I find that the government is beginning to prepare a retreat. It finds itself, I think, conscious of the tendency toward collectivism. I think the government and the Liberal party have at least an emotional respect for the workers' movement. On the other hand, the government finds itself pretty much the prey of the capitalist press, and it is beginning to weaken under the pressure, especially when the press is joined by the opposition.

Unruly Children

It is pathetic that a party which adopted the name of Liberal should now appear to be afraid to go the way that Liberals ought to go. There is a splendid tradition of creative imagination. What does the Liberal party expect—a return to the old middle-age laissez-faire? Free private enterprise would work very well in the days following the industrial revolution; but remember that free private enterprise and competition became the parents of trusts, combines, monopolies and cartels.

These are the unruly children of that private enterprise and competition which are at once the fundamental principles of Liberalism, of Social Credit and of the hon. gentlemen who sit to the left of Mr. Speaker.

Can't Reverse History

Nobody will try to break up these monopolies because it is not possible to do that. You cannot reverse history as you can a cinema reel, and if you could do so, competition in a free enterprise would take you back the same road and establish the same monopolies that they did before. These robust children of free private enterprise and of the private motive and so forth have become little states within the state. Their power is so great that those who have been democratically appointed to manage the affairs of the state find that they are infrequently interfered with in that regard.

Here is another fact which I wish to bring to the attention of the government and of the opposition. Every capitalist country in the world has been compelled under capitalist governments, mind you, to abandon laissez-faire, to contrive some means of standing between the public good and the avarice of monopoly. Were I to produce the list tonight of government in industry, of social services, of government controlled business, it would be a far more amazing list than the one I have quoted, as mentioned by the Ottawa Journal. I should like to say more about that.

But let me say that while the Ottawa Journal, the capitalist press generally, the opposition and the Social Credit party are calling for retreat, I wish to remind the house that the great dynamic forces of history are calling for advance.

Demands of the Times

There is no government that will survive this period unless it can meet the demands of the times; no government will survive this period which has indecision as a method and middle-of-the-roadism as a policy. The times call for definite affirmation and for militancy. There is no future for any government which will continue to encourage capitalist government irresponsibility and cling to policies of privilege rather than to serving the common interests of the masses of the people.

What is the attitude of the other parties? The Social Credit party has committed itself to the profit motive, to free enterprise, to competition. In doing so, it is protecting the very sources of the evils which it is trying to get rid of. It has become the evangelical fundamentalist of economic reaction, and by its rampant nihilism in this respect, it has placed itself to the right of the Progressive Conservative party.

It agrees, however, that something is needed. It thinks that something is the single simple expediency of monetary reform. It does not believe, of course, that the prosperity and abundance of which they speak are so easily come by as that. The leader of the party owes it to himself; he owes it to his cause; he owes it to the country to bring down a bill setting forth that that particular reform is what he is talking about. I want to see it nailed down in legislation the extravagant claims of this propaganda; I want to see it nailed down to specific proposals.

The Conservatives

The Conservative party, as the official opposition, should do something more than bark at the heels of the government. It is overwhelming itself by displaying its own weakness, a petty weakness indeed.

One which is apparent in its lack of a political philosophy upon which might reasonably be based a counter-proposal to that which the government is making.

Basically, the policy of the hon. gentlemen to your left, sir, is the same as that of the political party which governs the country.

Dittrich
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